

Figure 3a shows one embodiment for influencing the resistances of the joint supply conductor according to Figure 2.

Figure 3b shows a second embodiment for influencing the resistances of the joint supply conductor according to Figure 2.

Figure 4 shows connectivity between a gas probe and an operational amplifier.--.

---

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 25, with the following:

---

--Referring to Figure 4, there is seen a conventional connectivity between a gas probe and an operational amplifier. In known probes, it is disadvantageous that because the supply conductor of the Nernst electrode and the inner pump electrode is shared, at least in some sections, their joint supply conductor resistor, which is not only part of the Nernst voltage circuit of the Nernst measuring cell but also part of the pump voltage circuit of the pump cell, causes coupling, which has an impact on  $\lambda = 1$  ripple. This minimizes the counterswings and overswings in voltage that may occur in the event of a jump response in response to a transition from the rich range to the lean range.--.

---

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend claim 6 without prejudice as follows:

6. (Twice Amended) A probe for determining an oxygen concentration in a gas mixture, comprising:

a Nernst measuring cell including:

a Nernst electrode exposed to the gas mixture to be measured via a diffusion barrier, a reference electrode exposed to a reference gas, and a solid electrolyte body arranged between the Nernst electrode and the reference electrode;

a pump cell including: